



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Ten Thousand Smokes, which it is expected to continue after the war.

The party this year entered the region from the Bering Sea side of the Alaska peninsula rather than from the Pacific as heretofore. The ship that carried them, the *Dora*, was one of those caught by the unusually bad ice conditions this spring in Bering Sea and for two days was seriously hampered by the ice floes, which made navigation precarious, but, although warned by the coast guard cutter to turn back, she finally made her way through the ice without mishap. When last heard from on June 10, the expedition was camped at the foot of Naknek Lake prepared to plunge into the wilderness.

THE BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN

ON June 13 the treasurer of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences received from two anonymous donors a gift of securities of the par value of ten thousand dollars, as an addition to the permanent endowment of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, and to be known as the Benjamin Stuart Gager Memorial Fund. At the request of the donors, the income from this fund is to be expended for publications for the library or otherwise as the present director of the garden may designate.

The chairman of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden Governing Committee, Mr. Alfred T. White, has made provision for several prizes for 1918 and annually thereafter. The most important of these prizes is a scholarship of the value of \$100 to be awarded to the boy or girl who has taken class work at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden for not less than three years, and who has shown marked ability along botanical and agricultural lines, both at the Garden and in his high-school courses, as attested by his principal and teachers. This will be known as the Alfred T. White Scholarship, and will be awarded for the first time in 1920. Further information may be obtained by addressing the director of the Garden.

Details as to this and some of the other prizes are published in the Brooklyn Botanic Garden *Leaflet* of June 20, 1918. Special men-

tion, however, should here be made of the offer of two first and two second prizes (one for boys and the other for girls) of War Savings Stamps to the value of \$15 and \$10, respectively, for excellence in back-yard gardens; and of two other prizes (one for boys and one for girls) of \$10 each, in War Savings Stamps, for making the best use of a plot of ground in the children's gardens at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

In addition to the above, twenty prizes of ten Thrift Stamps each (ten to boys and ten to girls) will be awarded to those who are most generally helpful in connection with the children's garden at the Botanic Garden. Promptness, regularity of attendance, effort, accomplishment and other points will form the basis of this award. The War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps will be awarded only for the period of the present war.

THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

THE following statement is authorized by the Secretary of War:

The organization of the Chemical Warfare Service has been completed. Henceforth all phases of gas warfare will be under the control of the Chemical Warfare Service commanded by Major-General William L. Sibert.

Heretofore chemical warfare has been carried on by divisions in the Medical Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Bureau of Mines. All officers and men who have been connected with offensive or defensive gas warfare here will be responsible to the Chemical Warfare Service. The field training section at present in under the Corps of Engineers.

Defensive warfare has been under the control of the Medical Department. This work has consisted of the designing and manufacture of masks both for men and animals and the procurement of appliances for clearing trenches and dugouts of gas.

Offensive gas warfare consists principally of manufacturing gases and filling gas shells. The work has been under the direction of the Ordnance Department.

The new department will take over the work

of chemical research for new gases and protection against known gases which has been carried on by the Bureau of Mines. All testing and experiment stations will be under the direction of the Chemical Warfare Service.

The responsibility of providing chemists for all branches of the government and assisting in the procurement of chemists for industries essential to the success of the war and government has been intrusted to the Chemical Warfare Service.

All chemists now in the Army will be removed from their units and placed under the authority of the Chemical Warfare Service. Newly drafted chemists will be assigned to the Chemical Warfare Service.

Authority to assign enlisted men or commissioned chemists to establishments manufacturing for the government has been granted to the new section.

THE ORGANIZATION OF PHYSICIANS FOR WAR SERVICE

THE Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

As the first step in a nation-wide campaign to enroll every doctor in the United States in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, the Naval Reserve Force, or the Volunteer Medical Service Corps members of the committees of the Medical Section, Council of National Defense, for the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia met at the Hotel Washington in Washington. At this meeting the state representatives discussed with the representatives of the Council of National Defense details of the plan to be followed and received instructions.

This meeting is the first of a series, the United States having been divided into eight groups. The work will be subdivided among the state and county representatives of the Medical Section, Council of National Defense, in each state, and every doctor in the country who has so far not done so will be asked to apply for membership in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, Naval Reserve Force, or the Volunteer Medical Service Corps. El-

igible to the Volunteer Medical Service Corps are all those who would be eligible to the Medical Reserve Corps were it not for being over the age of 55, physical disability, community or institutional need, or dependents. Women doctors are eligible to the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

The states included in the various groups are as follows:

Group No. 1.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

Group No. 2.—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia.

Group No. 3.—Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin.

Group No. 4.—Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi.

Group No. 5.—Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming.

Group No. 6.—Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado.

Group No. 7.—Washington, Oregon, Idaho.

Group No. 8.—Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, New Mexico.

By authority of Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the Army; Surgeon-General Braisted, of the Navy; and Surgeon-General Blue, of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman of the general medical board of the Council of National Defense, has appointed the following committee on classification of the medical profession of the United States for military and civil purposes. Colonel R. B. Miller, Marine Corps, United States Army; Colonel V. C. Vaughan, Marine Corps, National Army; Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Arnold, Marine Corps National Army; Surgeon R. C. Ramsdell, United States Navy; Surgeon J. R. Phelps, United States Navy; Dr. Joseph Schoreschowsky, United States Public Health Service; Dr. Otto P. Geier, Dr. John D. McLean and Dr. C. E. Sawyer. *Ex officio*: Surgeon-General W. C. Gorgas, United States Army; Surgeon-General W. C. Braisted, United States Navy;